

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend Paragraphs 1, 3, 13, 41, 107 and 274 of the specification as set out below:

[Para 1] This application is a continuation-in-part of copending Application Serial No. 10/708,130, filed February 9, 2004 (Publication No. 2005/0000813), which itself is a continuation-in-part of copending Application Serial No. 10/063,803 filed May 15, 2002 (Publication No. 2002/0185378), which claims benefit of Application Serial No. 60/291,081, filed May 15, 2001.

[Para 3] This application is also related to: (d) copending Application Serial No. 10/063,236, filed April 2, 2002 (Publication No. 2002/0180687[[0]]), which claims benefit of Application Serial No. 60/280,951, filed April 2, 2001; (d) Application Serial No. 09/904,109 filed July 12, 2001 (now U.S. Patent No. 6,683,333), which claims benefit of Application Serial No. 60/218,490, filed July 14, 2000 (e) copending Application Serial No. 10/249,624, filed April 24, 2003 (Publication No. 2004/0014265), which claims benefit of Application Serial No. 60/375,248, filed April 24, 2002 and Application Serial No. 60/376,603, filed April 30, 2002; and (f) copending Application Serial No. 10/249,618, filed April 24, 2003 (Publication No. 2003/0222315), which claims benefit of Applications Serial Nos. 60/375,508 and 60/375,571, both filed April 24, 2002.

[Para 13] Numerous patents and applications assigned to or in the names of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and E Ink Corporation have recently been published describing encapsulated electrophoretic media. Such encapsulated media comprise numerous small capsules, each of which itself comprises an internal phase containing electrophoretically-mobile particles suspended in a liquid suspending medium, and a capsule wall surrounding the internal phase. Typically, the capsules are themselves held within a polymeric binder to form a coherent layer positioned between two electrodes. Encapsulated media of this type are described, for example, in U.S. Patents Nos. 5,930,026; 5,961,804; 6,017,584; 6,067,185; 6,118,426; 6,120,588; 6,120,839; 6,124,851; 6,130,773; 6,130,774; 6,172,798; 6,177,921; 6,232,950;

[[6,249,721]]6,249,271; 6,252,564; 6,262,706; 6,262,833; 6,300,932; 6,312,304; 6,312,971; 6,323,989; 6,327,072; 6,376,828; 6,377,387; 6,392,785; 6,392,786; 6,413,790; 6,422,687; 6,445,374; 6,445,489; 6,459,418; 6,473,072; 6,480,182; 6,498,114; 6,504,524; 6,506,438; 6,512,354; 6,515,649; 6,518,949; 6,521,489; 6,531,997; 6,535,197; 6,538,801; 6,545,291; 6,580,545; 6,639,578; 6,652,075; 6,657,772; 6,664,944; 6,680,725; 6,683,333; 6,704,133; 6,710,540; 6,721,083; 6,727,881; 6,738,050; 6,750,473; and 6,753,999; and U.S. Patent Applications Publication Nos. 2002/0019081; 2002/0021270; 2002/0060321; 2002/0060321;—2002/0063661; 2002/0090980; 2002/0113770; 2002/0130832; 2002/0131147; 2002/0171910; 2002/0180687; 2002/0180688; 2002/0185378; 2003/0011560; 2003/0020844; 2003/0025855; 2003/0038755; 2003/0053189; 2003/0102858; 2003/0132908; 2003/0137521; 2003/0137717; 2003/0151702; 2003/0214695; 2003/0214697; 2003/0222315; 2004/0008398; 2004/0012839; 2004/0014265; 2004/0027327; 2004/0075634; 2004/0094422; 2004/0105036; 2004/0112750; and 2004/0119681; and International Applications Publication Nos. WO 99/67678; WO 00/05704; WO 00/38000; WO 00/38001; WO00/36560; WO 00/67110; WO 00/67327; WO 01/07961; WO 01/08241; WO 03/107,315; WO 2004/023195; and WO 2004/049045.

[Para 41] Liquid crystal displays commonly employ amorphous silicon ("a-Si") thin-film transistors ("TFT's") as switching devices for display pixels. Such TFT's typically have a bottom-gate configuration. Within one pixel, a thin-film capacitor typically holds a charge transferred by the switching TFT. Electrophoretic displays can use similar TFT's with capacitors, although the function of the capacitors differs somewhat from those in liquid crystal displays; see copending Application Serial No. 09/565,413, filed May 5, 2000, and ~~the aforementioned~~U.S. Patent Publications Nos. 2002/0106847 and 2002/0060321. Thin-film transistors can be fabricated to provide high performance. Fabrication processes, however, can result in significant cost.

[Para 107] In a polymer-dispersed electrophoretic medium of the present invention, the droplets desirably comprise at least about 40 per cent, and preferably about 50 to

about 80 per cent, by volume of the electrophoretic medium; see the aforementioned 2002/0131147 ~~co-pending Application Serial No. 09/683,903~~. It should be stressed that the droplets used in the polymer-dispersed media of the present invention may have any of the combinations of particles and suspending fluids illustrated in Figures 1 to 3.

[Para 274] where f is a function such that when the inequality if satisfied, particle[[s]] agglomeration is reduced or eliminated.